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FRENCH FORCES IN SYRIA ORDERED TO CEASE FIGHT

Tripartite Conference Likely to Settle Aftermath of Trouble in Area

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—A communique issued tonight by General DeGaulle's office said that orders had been issued to satisfy the demands of the British Government, a London dispatch reported.

A Beirut broadcast, it is also reported, claimed that order had been restored before the "cease fire" terms.

Hostilities Ordered Ceased

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Quarters close to the British Foreign Office today confirmed the report that the commander-in-chief of the French forces in the Levant area had issued orders to his men to cease hostilities and return to their barracks, a London dispatch said.

Conciliatory Spirit Ordered

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—French Government authorities are reported by a Paris dispatch to have stated today that the commander of the French forces in Syria had been ordered to take whatever steps he considered necessary in the situation confronting him. They also said that the commander, however, had been warned at the same time that he was not to depart in the least from a course based on the conciliatory spirit.

Levant Battle Ends

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The trouble in the Levant has ended abruptly as a consequence of the yielding in of the French Government, according to a London dispatch.

There is a prospect that a tripartite conference among America, Britain and France will be called in Paris for a discussion of steps to be taken for dealing with the aftermath of the trouble.

Information gleaned from quarters close to the British Foreign Office shows that at the tripartite conference Britain will be represented by Foreign Secretary Eden and America by John G. Winant, Ambassador to Great Britain.

There is talk of General De Gaulle being asked to attend the conference as representative of France.

Domei

Ready for 3-Way Talks

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Prime Minister Churchill, discussing the trouble in the Levant, today, said that the British Government would be prepared to carry on the three-way talks in London "once the firing is ceased and order is restored," according to a London dispatch.

French Blame Syrians

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 1.—Latest reports from Damascus said that the French delegation in the Levant claimed that attacks were made against Frenchmen in the city and against hospitals containing French women and children, according to a Melbourne dispatch. They stated that the French forces did not take action until the Syrian police started trouble.

On the other hand, a speaker in the Syrian Chamber denied that the Syrians had attacked French troops or buildings. He said that 300 people had so far been killed in Damascus.

Syrian Casualties 200

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—The Syrian Legation in London made the following announcement on May 31: "A sanguinary battle has been going on in Damascus, capital of Syria, since early on the morning of May 30. The French troops are launching ruthless bombing and bombardment, mobilizing airplanes, cannon, tanks and armored cars. The Syrian side has already suffered 100 killed and more than 100 wounded."

Consecration Rites Set for Rebuilding Of Kwannon Temple

A service to consecrate the rebuilding of the Asakusa Kwannon Temple, which was burnt down in a recent air raid will be held from 2 p.m. on June 2 at the site of the former main hall with Chief of the Asakusa Ward Suda and many residents of the Metropolis attending. The temporary main hall will have a frontage of 24 feet and a depth of 30 feet. The temple is expected to be completed by July 10.

Franco-Spanish Ties Growing Closer

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The French Government officially informed the Spanish Government today that it is not taking into consideration the resolution approved by the French National Assembly's Foreign Committee asking the Allies to make a joint request to General Franco to resign and organize free elections, according to a Madrid dispatch.

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—By formally refusing to consider the decision of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the French Advisory Council to demand that General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, resign and conduct an open election, today, the DeGaulle regime has revealed its true stand, an apparent attempt to seek rapprochement with the Franco Government, it is reported by a Madrid dispatch.

The attitude of the DeGaulle regime is regarded as unfriendly toward America and Britain, and thus France has brought to light her delicate relations with the Anglo-American countries. Previously, when the Spanish Government severed diplomatic relations with Japan and Germany, both the United States and Britain looked on the Franco's Government with indifference. Particularly, the Soviet Union is reported to be still attacking Spain for its leaning toward the Fascist tendencies.

Meanwhile, rumors are rampant that the Spanish Government may demand the deliverance of the former Premier and also the leader of the Popular Front now detained in France in exchange for Pierre Laval, former Premier of the now defunct Vichy regime. Though the Spanish Government denied the rumor today, it is evident that the DeGaulle and Spanish Governments are closer relations. The Leftist factor in France is reported to have begun to attack the DeGaulle regime by accusing it of its Fascist leanings.

WAVELL LEAVES FOR INDIA CARRYING NEW DECISION

Believed Authorized to Take Steps for Removing Political Obstacles in Colony

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell, Viceroy of India, left London by air for India today, according to a dispatch from London. Since his return to London on March 23, Wavell had been conferring with Prime Minister Winston Churchill, Leopold Amery, Secretary of State for India, and other persons concerned on the questions relating to India.

It is understood that new policies toward India have been decided upon as the result of the deliberations, and that Wavell is returning to India with these policies. Although the content of the new British policies toward India is not known, there is no gainsaying that the important statement made by Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov at the United Nations Conference at San Francisco and a world-wide tendency toward favoring independence for India have greatly affected the decision made by the British government.

In this connection, a Reuter political correspondent made the observation that Wavell would be authorized to take a new step toward removing political obstacles in India and to enable Indian leaders and the leaders of various political parties to participate in the administration in India.

Indians in S.F. Interested

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—A Reuter dispatch from San Francisco reported as follows with regard to the return of Field Marshal Viscount Archibald Wavell to India:

"National Congress Party quarters here are greatly interested in the report from London that the Viceroy has decided to remain at his post on condition that he would be authorized to release leaders of the National Congress Party who are now in prison only if they agree to the proposal that they participate in the new British administration in India."

Allied War Leaders to Meet

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Three leaders of the Allies, Montgomery, Eisenhower and Zhukov, are scheduled to meet in Berlin shortly to hold their first conference, says a London dispatch. The main topic will be whether Berlin can be really used as the capital of Germany and, if it is possible, how soon it will be used as such. Another important topic is whether the occupation of Germany will be carried out by the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union only or France be allowed to participate in it.

Light Control Abolished

Domei

LISBON, May 30.—In a joint communique the British Admiralty and the United States Navy Department announced on May 28 the abolition of the wartime convoy system and light control of merchant vessels in non-fighting areas. In the above non-fighting areas are included the Atlantic, the Mediterranean, the North Sea, and Dover Channel, and all merchant vessels cruising in the areas are permitted to navigate with lights.

INDIA DESIRES FREEDOM, NOT STATUS OF DOMINION

Pandit Nehru's Sister Declares At San Francisco; Hopes for Soviet Union's Support

Domei

LISBON, May 29.—The Indians will not be content with the Dominion status promised them by Clement Attlee, leader of the British Labor Party in a statement of policy made by him to mark the commencement of the Labor Party's election campaign, Pandit Nehru, younger sister of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, leader of the Indian National Congress, declared on May 28 according to a San Francisco dispatch. "India demands independence, not the status of a Dominion," she said, and continued:

"Granting that the Labor Party wins in the general election, the only important effect on India would be that she would be given the status of a Dominion.

"How are we to reconcile ourselves to the fact that while an end has been made of the Fascist order in Europe British Imperialism, which is a twin brother of that order, should be allowed to continue in the British Empire and elsewhere? Why is it that India is not given the right to work out her own destiny? Conditions in India is such that her leaders are taken into custody without being first given a trial.

"India will be only too glad of an opportunity to receive support from the Soviet Union in her fight for independence."

'BIG 3' TO CONFER SOON

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—In a press conference today President Harry S. Truman said that the Big Three Conference would probably be opened in the not very distant future. Of course, the place and exact date of the conference are not known yet, but should the meeting be convened before July 5, British Prime Minister Winston Churchill, accompanied by Clement Attlee, leader of the Labor Party, would most probably attend.

President Truman's optimism about the meeting may be interpreted to mean that the outlook seems favorable as a result of the meeting at Moscow between Premier Marshal Josef Stalin and Special Envoy Harry Hopkins.

Relative to the main topic of discussion at the meeting, a Reuters dispatch from San Francisco reports, "According to news divulged by authoritative circles, the matter of a military alliance of the three countries, the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union, will probably be discussed."

Diplomatic Ties Agreed

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, June 1.—Chungking has resumed diplomatic relations with Argentina, a broadcast from the Chiang capital revealed. The announcement issued on May 30 by the Chungking Foreign Ministry stated that the two governments had agreed to establish formal diplomatic relations and that ambassadors would be exchanged and a basic treaty concluded in the near future.

Heads Defense Section

Colonel Shigetoshi Yamada under date of June 1 was appointed chief of the defense section of the Military Recruitment Bureau in the War Ministry succeeding Colonel Tomomori, his predecessor, who has been transferred to a certain important post, it was announced by the same Ministry the same day.

BRITISH FOREIGN PRESTIGE SEEN DECLINING IN EUROPE

Templewood Seeks to Have Diplomatic Policy Undisturbed by Party Differences

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, May 29.—The need to ensure continuity in British foreign policy, undisturbed by party politics in order to inspire greater confidence abroad in Britain, was the theme of a speech made by Viscount Templewood, former British Ambassador to Spain to the Royal Empire Society today.

Pointing out that Britain's prestige in Europe and the world had been higher as a result of her steadfast fight of the past five years, Templewood observed that prestige is to the nations what credit is to business. "It can vanish in a night if confidence is shaken in the country's stability and good faith," he said.

Friends on the continent, he pointed out, had said they looked to Britain to take the lead in Europe for stability of ordered progress but they saw no guarantee that she would not become so immersed in domestic affairs as to lose interest in Europe or adopt a changeable attitude in the light of elections and party politics.

Welcomes Coalition Regime

To remedy this uncertainty, Templewood urged that an early attempt be made to remove foreign defense questions so far as possible from party controversy and in this connection welcomed a call by the former Coalition Government Minister Ernest Bevin in a recent speech at Leeds for the continuous combined effort to preserve peace, the essential of which was for both the party in office and the opposition party to have a complete knowledge of facts.

Makes Three Suggestions

Three suggestions were advanced by Templewood to ensure continuity of the policy. Firstly, freer and fuller interchange of foreign defense information between government opposition as urged by Bevin.

Secondly, institution of a parliamentary Foreign Affairs Committee.

Thirdly, establishment by the Foreign Office of a better organization for keeping the British public informed of events.

The policy of the British Commonwealth as a whole, Templewood said, the more united and continuous it was the greater would be British influence. While centralized unified policy was out of the question, the essence of the problem again was fuller intercourse of knowledge among the respective governments and publics.

Given this, said Templewood, members of the British Commonwealth would come to the same conclusion on great issues of foreign defence policy.

DRUM CAN BOMBS USED

By H. HIRAMATSU
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHERN BASE, June 1.—The beginning of May found the enemy using for the first time drum can incendiary bombs in the Pacific war theater southwest of Luzon.

The incendiary bomb is provided with four hind wings, each 40 millimeters in length, on the upper part of the 200 litre drum can.

Within the can is gasoline in the state of paste and grease. The employment of this kind of incendiary bomb by the enemy suggests that it is finding increasing difficulty in getting supplies from home consequent upon the loss of vessels.

Berlin Citizens Warned

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Burgomaster Werner of Berlin, put in office by the Soviet forces, warned the citizens of Berlin on maintenance of order, in a broadcast on the night of June 1. Fifty members of the National Socialist party, he stated, are to be shot for conspiring to endanger the lives of Soviet soldiers and authorities as well as for an attempt at incendiarism from political motives. Those who neglect reporting to the police, while aware of an attempt to commit assassination or incendiarism, will be similarly dealt with, he declared.

Labor Mobilization Set

Domei

HSINKING, June 1.—The Manchoukuo Government has established a national labor mobilization system to become effective today. Those affected are young men under the age of 36, excepting military men, government and public officials, staffs of companies, students and members of the national service corps. However, for the present, only surplus men caused by the adjustment of enterprises and those employed in non-urgent enterprises will be mobilized for a period of one year.

UNRRA FOUND INADEQUATE TO AID POST-WAR EUROPE

Unwieldy 2 Billion Dollar Organ Only Chipping Away at Huge Task, Time Says

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, June 1.—Although the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration may not yet be a complete failure, it has proved in the 18 months of its existence to be almost completely inadequate, having merely chipped away ineffectually at the enormous problem before it, the American magazine Time said in an article entitled, "What of the UNRRA?"

"With victory in Europe, men turned their eyes to the UNRRA," Time said. "What had this unwieldly $2,000,000,000 UNRRA accomplished to date? And what would it do now? The answer to the first question was: much. The answer to the second was: UNRRA began writing last week.

"The UNRRA, despite its international character, is predominantly American. The United States contributed the lion's share (40 per cent) of its funds. Its main office is in Washington. Its Director General is Herbert Lehman, iDrector of the U.S. Foreign Relief and Reconstruction. Thus, while any future success of the UNRRA may be possibly credited to international cooperation, its failures will be almost surely laid at the door of the United States. And in its 18 months of existence, UNRRA has been called a failure numerless times by friends and enemies alike. It has not been a complete failure yet. But to date it has proved almost completely inadequate. It has only chipped away at its enormous problem.

Little Work Accomplished

"In Greece, in April, UNRRA took over the overall relief work from the British Military. Some 250 UNRRA personnel are at work in Greece. In Yugoslavia UNRRA took over relief work on April 15, under an agreement with the Tito Government. The work done so far is negligible. In the Middle East UNRRA camps are now caring for 10,000 displaced Greeks, Yugoslavs and Poles. Of these some 43,000 will be repatriated as soon as ships are available, possibly within the next four months. The rest do not want to go back home. In Poland and Czechoslovakia the first shipment of workers has arrived.

"In Western Europe very limited quantities of such emergency food supplies as flour, coffee, chocolate, sugar, salt have been shipped into France, Belgium and the Netherlands. But since all three of these nations are "paying" countries in the UNRRA pool, they will receive no regular UNRRA supplies. Some 60 UNRRA personnel and as much as 13 workers each, who are now in Western Europe, belong to repatriate foreign workers. UNRRA do not feed displaced persons. The United States army does that.

"Considering the fanfare with which UNRRA was begun and the vastness of its treasury, this record is small. One thing UNRRA does not lack is cash. But it woefully lacks, prestige, and the management of sufficient personnel.

"So long as the war was on in Europe UNRRA was the rankest stepchild at the combined United Nations food and supply table. It got only what military and Lend-Lease did not want and it has had to fight to get that. Its allocations from various combined boards in Washington were merely "hunting licenses" to get allocated supplies if UNRRA could find any lying around loose.

Soviets Not Interested

"Not until last November did Eisenhower sign an agreement permitting it to come into liberated areas. The Russians cared little for it either—unless they could control it. The Soviets have not paid their Fall allocation and have refused any cooperation in Poland except in connection with belated openings of ports to receive supplies. UNRRA has not yet signed an agreement with the Lublin government.

"In Washington, UNRRA's management is hopelessly enmeshed in red tape. For example if an UNRRA employee operating in Washington wants to straighten out some tangled matter with his opposite number in the London office he writes a letter. It moves through UNRRA channels; to a divisional chief, Chief of Requirements and Allocations and finally to the appropriate Deputy Director. Having thus gathered several other signatures, it is ready to move out. This process is repeated in reverse in the London office. If the recipient answers, the rigmarole begins all over again.

"One UNRRA employee last week said, "By the time we get an answer through this jungle, we have said 'to hell with it.' UNRRA now has some 3,200 employees with, 1,900 in the field and 1,300 in the Washington and London offices. But not even UNRRA's staunchest defenders claim that its personnel is anywhere near competent. It is quite possible that even with better management and personnel, UNRRA could not have achieved an impressive record before the end of hostilities in Europe.

British Warships Quit Okinawa Area

Despite the vociferously propagandized participation of the British in the Okinawa battle, the British fleet has been withdrawn from the zone of action, Domei reveals. The British fleet was quickly removed from the danger zone as soon as many of its warships, including the King George V and aircraft carriers, were sunk or damaged by Japanese action.

Heretofore, whenever Britain faced a difficult war situation, she left the brunt of the fighting to the United States in an effort to keep her fleet intact, it is recalled, but with this attitude severely assailed by the United States and in the belief that the Okinawa battle would be easily finished, she reversed her traditional policy and sent her fleet into Okinawa waters.

The devastating attacks of the Japanese Special Attack Corps, however, caused Britain to make her characteristic move and return to her policy of preserving her fleet, which, Domei held, again proves the effectiveness of the Special Attack Corps. This move is but a natural move, it said, since the Japanese have sunk or damaged almost 600 enemy vessels in the two months since the start of the enemy's invasion of the Okinawas.

BITTER COUNTER-DRIVES LAUNCHED BY JAPANESE

Bloody Battles Continued Daily On Tarakan Against Oncoming Invaders

By M. Murakawa
Of the Military Press Corps

SOUTHWESTERN PACIFIC BASE, June 1.—Against the enemy forces which commenced landing on Tarakan Island on April 27 supported by five cruisers and more than 10 destroyers and mine-sweepers, the Japanese Garrison there has been conducting furious operations, netting over 400 enemy casualties and five warships sunk in the first three days. At present, the opposing forces are locked in bloody struggles for every inch of land.

By the time the enemy started a landing on Lingkas before daybreak on May 1, the Japanese Garrison had already destroyed all important military establishments which might be utilized by the invaders, and even the Japanese residents, old and young, took up arms against the enemy. From the outset of the landing operation, the enemy directed his attacks against the airfield, oilfields and reservoir. But their fighting spirit was low due to the fact that considerable sacrifices had been made in order to deploy his forces to the island area.

Enemy Plan Frustrated

As to the enemy air force which constituted his main strength a part of the aircraft supported the ground action while the others attempted to carry out strategic bombing of the Japanese base and simultaneously to cut off the commissary line. However, the enemy scheme to force a decision in the war situation was completely frustrated, and he was forced to pay heavily for his landing operation. In the three days following the landing, the enemy suffered more than 400 casualties and lost five warships.

The enemy force which had landed, was further supplied with more troops and war materials, and under cover of ship bombardment attempted to destroy the Japanese position. Finally, a part of the enemy force penetrated the airdrome. However, Japanese Shock Attack Units charged into the enemy position night after night killing or wounding many enemy soldiers and capturing numerous arms and materials. The fighting spirit of the Japanese officers and men is higher than ever. Due to the constant Japanese closing-in assaults, the war situation is now in a stalemated condition.

Heavy Losses Inflicted

The enemy has thrown into the oil zone, enormous quantities of materials and a great number of engineers in order to speed up the rehabilitation of the wrecked oilfields, but ceaselessly hampered by the Japanese, they have suffered a loss of 2,000 soldiers which equals to 30 per cent of his combat force on the island.

In a frantic attempt to turn the war situation, the invaders launched a mass general offensive on May 16. The Japanese, however, furiously taking up the enemy challenge, started a fierce countermove, conducting night attacks on May 21 and 22. Again on May 27, the Japanese carried out a large-scale shock attack. Within the two weeks since the enemy started a mass offensive against the Japanese, the bloodiest and most devastating struggles have been witnessed on the island. With iron determination to kill 10 enemy by one, the Japanese Garrison is now engaging the enemy to furious counterattacks.

BURMA WAR SITUATION SHOWS GREAT CHANGES

Area Turned Into Vital Battleground as British Forces Pushing Offensive

By Arrangement With the Asahi

BURMA FRONT BASE, June 1.—Two months have passed since the enemy penetrated Mandalay. During this time the Burmese war situation has undergone great changes and now Burma as the most important fighting point in southwestern Asia must be regarded from a new point of view.

Already it is a fortnight since the enemy with superior material supplies stormed into the iron ranks of the crack Japanese units stationed along the Irawaddy River bank. Their attacks are by no means to be underrated in their earnestness.

The sudden change in the war situation in Burma came with the advance of powerful armored units of the enemy after crossing the Passig River in the middle of February and advancing to Meiktila, the pivotal point in the central Burmese plains on February 27. To the enemy this move was very dangerous to say the least, as it was a thrust into a strategic position of the Japanese Wild Eagles lying outside the 100 kilometer area protected by their own fleet, so that by the continuous counterattacks of the Japanese the enemy air units were all but completely wiped out at the beginning of March.

Air Force Mobilized

But confronted by this crisis the enemy mobilized all his air force, and while protecting the armored units in Meiktila recklessly planned to break through various landing points on the Irawaddy bank. Finally, taking advantage of the decision of the Japanese Army to withdraw of its own accord from Mandalay, enemy tanks under the protection of aircraft advanced to a point about 40 kilometers west of Sagain and then, from Minha approximately 20 kilometers west of this point and other places, infiltrated into the Japanese encampments. It was at this time the situation in the central Burmese plains was reversed, with things becoming acutely difficult.

About the beginning of April the distribution of enemy forces which participated in the advance into the Burmese plains on the southern coast of eastern Burma was made up of the British 19th division in the southern Mandalay sector, the British 2nd division on the southern shore of Myinmu, and the British 5th and 7th divisions to the east of Nyaungu while in the vicinity of Meiktila there was the British 17th division and an independent composite armored unit.

Besides this, the enemy possessed considerable strength in the newly formed 30th division, the 38th division, the British-Indian 80th division and the British-Indian 36th division which had been scheming a southward drive toward Shan, the British-Indian 25th division advancing south towards Passig, and the British 26th division at Ramree Island.

Advance on Rangoon

The enemy, who had realized his dreams, after four years, of recapturing Mandalay, was now thinking of retaking Rangoon. Thus by preparing his positions on the southern banks of the Irawaddy by the middle of April, the enemy opened his drive toward Meiktila, with tank units in the lead. Despite the bleeding losses incurred the enemy units passed through Mandalay to Yamethin and advanced as far as Pyinmana by April 19.

Together with the air force called upon to protect the armored units, paratroops and a part of the Indian Fleet made a general attack with the result that on May 4 they broadcast that a part of this enemy force was able to penetrate Rangoon City.

The situation in Burma takes on the same significance as the Philippines battle. On the one hand a great political meaning is attached to the occupying of the two important cities of Mandalay and Rangoon, but on the other hand it involves land operations by the British forces and accordingly from this viewpoint there is great responsibility which must be shouldered to smash the enemy land drives to protect the close ties that bind Malaya, Thailand, the Philippines, and southern China.

STUPENDOUS U.S. LOSSES MARK OKINAWA STRUGGLE

566 Warships Sunk or Damaged, Over 60,000 Casualties Since March 23 Landing

In spite of tremendous losses, both in personnel and war materials, the American invasion forces in the Okinawas persistently and stubbornly continue their drive on the southern front of the main island, in an attempt to pierce the first firing line, which now runs between Naha and Shuri. In addition, the enemy assault is now being directed at the southern sector of Yonabaru.

Braving adverse weather and taking advantage of the topography and their strong positions, the Imperial Garrison Units are now engaged in bloody battle, counterattacking the invaders at every point.

Meanwhile, Japanese Air Units in close cooperation with the Special Attack Corps are continuing their relentless offensive from the air and sea against the U.S. task forces and other war vessels, operating around the main Okinawa Island.

Within less than three weeks, as revealed by the Imperial Headquarters on Friday, Japanese Air and Submarine Forces sunk or damaged 51 American warships besides blasting more than 46 places at the north and central airfields on the island as well as the air base on Iye Island.

Thus, the American forces that commenced operations in the Southwestern Islands area during the latter part of March have lost a total of 566 warships up to now, in addition to suffering huge casualties, totaling about 60,000 killed or wounded in the ground battle on the main Okinawa Island.

Detailed figures of the battle results obtained by Imperial Air and Sea Forces in the area around the main Okinawa Island from March 23 up to the present are given in the following list:

	Sunk	Sunk or Damaged	Damaged	Total
Aircraft carriers	7	2	6	15
Converted carriers	8	0	10	18
Battleships	14	1	13	28
Large warships	9	5	13	27
or cruisers	4	1	18	23
Battleship or transport	1	0	0	1
Cruisers	52	0	26	78
Cruisers or destroyers	10	0	3	13
Cruisers or transports	1	0	1	2
Destroyers	41	0	29	70
Transports	40	0	41	81
Landing transports	16	0	0	16
Warships of unidentified category	93	0	90	183
Minesweepers	5	0	2	7
Oil tanker or plane carrier	0	0	1	1
Oil Tanker	1	0	0	1
Torpedo boats	0	0	2	2
Submarine	1	0	0	1
Grand total	303	9	254	566

To Urge Diet Session

The Dai Nippon Seijikai decided at its general meeting of directors under Chief Director Tsuneo Kanemitsu, Friday, that the political party would urge the Government to convoke an extraordinary Diet session in view of the prevailing situation. The matter will be formally decided shortly. The political party, the same day, appointed five advisers. The new advisers are Dr. Hiroshi Shimomura, Minister without Portfolio and concurrently President of the Board of Information; Shingo Tsuda, president of the Kanegafuchi Spinning Company; Juichi Tsushima, former Finance Minister; Kazuo Aoki, former Finance Minister; and Mitsuo Miyata, member of the House of Peers.

47 B-29's Destroyed, 83 More Raiders Hit In Battle Over Osaka

Relative to further details of war results achieved by the Japanese Army and Navy Air Defense Units against the 400 B-29's that attacked Osaka on June 1, it was announced by the Central Army Headquarters and the Osaka Naval Defense Headquarters at 4 p.m. the same day that 47 enemy planes were brought down and 83 damaged, including those already announced at noon. Of the Japanese losses, one plane carried out self-ramming action and one plane has not yet returned to the base.

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The American Crisis

To list each of the cases which serve to illustrate the feverish attempts now being made by the United States Government to spur the American people into a more vigorous effort in the war against Japan would literally run into pages. For it has become necessary to take unusual measures to stimulate the American people who have become weary of the long war and who are inclined to assume that the death of President Roosevelt and the defeat of Germany denote the drop of the final curtain on the disastrous global conflict.

The report on May 17 by Fred Vinson, Director of War Mobilization, on the war structure to be assumed by the United States after the defeat of Germany is one of the most illuminating of these cases. Recognizing the difficulty of establishing a timetable for the war against Japan, Vinson directed strenuous efforts toward stirring up the fighting will of the American people by pointing out Japan's strong points. Japan has two valuable assets, he said, namely courageous fighting men who would choose death rather than surrender, and the favorable factor of geographic position.

Pointing out that to force Japan into unconditional surrender, more than seven million troops would have to be poured into the fray during the coming year, Vinson reported that the forces which had fought in Europe would require new equipment and retraining for an entirely different type of war. He also stated definitely that the American navy would not be able to carry out even a partial demobilization until the "defeat of Japan." The obvious intention of this report is to stir up the fighting spirit of the American public by stressing the necessity of destroying Japan's fighting power and of developing the Pacific war to its maximum scale.

This report on Japan's power was in fact filled with realism; it was such a true report that the Japanese have no need to refute its arguments. The question may well be raised, however, as to what effect Vinson's report will have on the American public's view of the war. What will be the reaction of the American people when they become fully conscious of the difficulties of the Pacific war which necessitates such fearful sacrifices on the part of the Americans and which is certain to increase in unrelenting fury for a long time yet to come? How will President Truman, a relatively weak and uninfluential man who has succeeded to Roosevelt's dictatorial rule, be able to pull the people along with him to fight the war against Japan which is certain to be a discouragingly long and bloody one?

According to a recent Elmo Roper poll, 60 per cent of the American peope believe that the war against Japan will now continue only one more year or less, 25 per cent believe that it will last between a year and a half and two years, and only 10 per cent believe that it will last from two and a half years to more than three years. This poll may be taken as the simplest, most direct answer of the American people to the Vinson report.

Up until today the American people have cooperated willingly with their kindred country Britain, and with the mystery-enshrouded country, the Soviet Union, in waging the war against Germany, because they were led to believe by the Roosevelt faction that everything would become all right "when the Nazis are beaten." While not altogether unaware of the sufferings and difficulties involved in the war in the Pacific, they had decided deep in their hearts that "Japan's fall is certain after the defeat of Germany." But now, contrary to their wishful expectations, they have been told directly by their own Government that Japan possesses geographical advantages greater than Germany's, that Japan's manpower factor is stronger than Germany's.

After four years of usage, the old slogan "Remember Pearl Harbor" has become stale and a new declaration of war aims to bolster anew the courage and fighting spirit of the American people has become necessary. But no mere slogan can have any effect, no strenuous efforts of the American Government can bring the quick end to the war in the Pacific which the American people want and expect. The unparalleled courage and furious fighting of the Japanese Forces in the Okinawa Islands is the silent answer of Japan to the frenzied efforts of the American Government, armed forces and people. It is no exaggeration to say that the American people whose wishful thinking made them fatuously believe that the projected dissolution of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and its Manhood Corps presaged a compromise peace through the collapse of the Japanese armed forces, not realizing that the dissolution is but a prelude to the formation of a more effective fighting force in the form of the National Volunteer Corps, will soon have a rude awakening as to the fearful future they face in the Pacific.

Preference

"They tell me that whisky has been the death of more men than bullets."

"Well, I'd rather be full of whisky than bullets, wouldn't you?"

Force

Mother: "Louise, your hair is all mussed up. Did that young man kiss you against your will?"

Louise: "He thinks he did, mother."

Thinking

A woman, inquiring about a little girl's father, was told that he was very sick.

The woman replied: "Oh, he only thinks he's sick."

Meeting the little girl several days later, she again inquired about her father.

The girl replied: "He thinks he's dead."

Isn't He Henpecked?

"Does your husband ever take advice?"

"Occasionally, when nobody is looking."

Right Symptom

"Rheumatism," said the doctor, "causes a man to imagine that his joints are very much larger than they actually are." "I know," said Mrs. Smith. "Our butcher has it."

All Ready

Judge: "Why have you brought that cudgel into court?"

Prisoner: "Well, they said I had to provide my own defense."

Figuring the Cost

Jackie, watched the nurse while she weighed the new baby. Finally he could stand it no longer.

"Do you mind telling me what my mother paid a pound for him?" he asked.

What's Needed

"He said he would lay the earth at my feet," said the sentimental girl.

"Yes," she answered. "It sounds good, but it is not practical. You already have the earth at your feet. What you want is a house over your head."

Manner

Man (having given up his seat in the street car): "I beg your pardon."

The girl: "I didn't speak!"

Man: "Sorry, I'm sure. I thought you said "thank you."

Belief

"There's a woman who suffered for her beliefs."

"Why, what does she believe?"

"She believes she can wear a number five shoe on a number seven foot."

A Year Ago Today

June 3, 1944

An American air unit reached a newly-established United States air base in Soviet territory.

• • •

The French Committee for National Liberation was renamed the Provisional Government of the French Republic."

CAUSES OF GERMANY'S COLLAPSE

External As Well As Internal Reasons Cited

(From the Nippon Keizai Sangyo)

(Continued From Yesterday)

At this point Germany began to realize to bear dismay, that she had stepped in too deep in the Soviet campaign and, to cope with the tense situation, she was compelled to effect drastic contraction of her North African war front and later the Italian front as well. This strategy was enacted in the face of the crushing enemy drives, ad even at the sacrifice of Italy proper. But this necessary strategy produced a contrary effect and the celebrated "Badoglio Incident" which paved the way for subsequent treachery made its ominous appearance.

Tides and Cross Currents

The cool and calculating German High Command could not possibly have failed to foresee the grave consequence of such drastic measures. From the early part of 1944 Germany effected further drastic contraction of her war fronts. It seems that, with the final posting of her entire force over Europe and elsewhere, she intended to deal a crushing blow to the Anglo-American invasion forces on the shores of Western Europe, thus turning the tide of the battle again in her favor. But it proved to be too late to save the crisis. The tide of war seemed to favor the Allied invasion forces who, riding on the crest of the waves of victory, landed like an avalanche and forced their stratagem all over Europe, starting the initial stage of the internal collapse of the German fortress in Europe and the "double-crossing by all Axis nations all over Europe," as Hitler himself put it. The "July 20 Incident" was indeed the grand climax of all these double-crosses, and the fire of treachery, which was started outside of Germany proper, finally crept into her very borders and set fire to her own feet. She bravely attempted to work her way out of this adversity but, as Hitler later admitted, ". . . . this was indeed the turning point of Germany's fate." With this turning point, a thorough re-adjustment of her national defense structure was effected and, simultaneously, the necessity arose for the stronger unification of the National Socialist Party and the military. Total mobilization was drastically enforced to meet the impending crisis, laying the foundation for the last national defensive stand.

If Germany's "turning point" had borne fruit, as expected with the July 20th Incident, she positively would not have been defeated.

Although definite information regarding internal conditions in Germany after her surrender is not yet available, according to recent reports we note with regret the existence of a demoralized spirit and a lack of national solidarity within the most important few months before her capitulation. As early as March 27 this year the Allied General Headquarters under General Dwight Eisenhower announced that "Germany's main Western defensive wall had collapsed and that she no longer possessed her ordinary strong resisting power." The same Headquarters announced in the middle of April that "since April 1 the number of German prisoners of war taken averaged 40,000 daily." Of course we must take all these enemy announcements with a grain of salt, but the fact that the Western front crumbled as swiftly as it did verifies, to a certain extent, the veracity of such reports even though emanating from enemy sources.

Internal Disintegration

In the course of the peace negotiations undertaken by Himmler, perhaps the fact that the German High Command, while intensifying her internal all-out defensive structure on one hand, was making compromisary gestures to Britain on the other, contributed much toward demoralizing the fighting spirit of the German forces on the front lines. However, the crumbling morale which manifested itself on Western Front could not possibly have escaped the Eastern Front forces also. When Hitler spoke on April 16, vis-a-vis the situation on the Eastern Front, that "all battalions or divisions who purposely abandon their posts in such a critical time as the present, deserve to be spit upon," it was an admission that the spirit of disintegration had begun to appear also in the hitherto impregnable Eastern Wall.

The much publicized "Wolf squad", or National Volunteer Corps, whose guerrilla warfare produced practically no result of any significance, also reflected upon the lowered morale of the people at large. According to the report of the Pravda publication, the members of the Nazi Party cooperated with the Anglo-American forces in a little town under Allied occupation and, also some influential industrialists tried to enter into a contract with the Anglo-American forces in enemy occupied territory. All these acts may be cast aside as sensational double-crossing acts but, at the same time, they do reflect the demoralized state within the nation itself. When the Fatherland was facing the most critical and final crisis in its history why did all these treacherous incidents happen from right to left? It was too late even to investigate the reasons. The time and the means of prevention were already all lost. Perhaps there was confusion in the Nazi Party's final attempt to unify the nation or perhaps the German people were not awake to the importance of the fact that the war had to be won at any cost. At any rate, in facing the final stages of the war, when all hands had to be on deck to turn the tide of the battle, even Field Marshal Von Rundstedt's offensive, which offered a golden opportunity for victory, ended in a dismal failure and was unable to stand up to the last. It was indeed one of the most regretful and shameful catastrophies yet to be recorded in the proud history of the German Empire.

There are a number of other reasons for the present tragedy of Germany, such as the unsuccessful administration of the occupied territories in Europe, the failure of the vaunted German submarine warfare, the misguided diplomatic gesture against England and many other instances. In spite of all these reasons Germany maintained her poise, and, without throwing herself into a panic, she bravely held out, withstanding the combined onslaught of the Allied forces on two fronts to the last moment and inflicted an appalling number of casualties on her enemies—a feat which should receive the tribute and commendations worthy of her name, though she went down fighting.

ANGLO-SOVIET CLASH OF INTERESTS

Intensification of Rivalry for Control Over Europe Inevitable Following Termination of War

By MOTOKICHI KYOGUCHI
(In Contemporary Japan)

(Continued From Yesterday)

The creation of an independent Poland on the ruins of the Romanoff structure of Russia and the Kaiser fabric of Germany was beyond doubt the handiwork of Britain. It was no other person than the present Prime Minister Churchill, who, in a book dealing with the late World War, described the British creation of Poland as a "sanitary line against the poison of Bolshevism." When close on the heels of the commencement of the European war Poland was partitioned off between Germany and Soviet Russia, the British Government in a memorandum to the refugee Polish administration in London stated that it would not recognize any territorial change in that country as a result of the war. The very sending of the memorandum to the emigre set-up manifested Britain's outright opposition to the Soviet Union in respect of Poland. Then, again after the start of the German-Soviet war and the consequent signing of the Anglo-Soviet military alliance which made London obligated to Moscow, the former, standing firm on its policy of "no political concession to Communism," manifested disinclination to revise its attitude toward the latter in reference to Poland. In a way, Britain was justified in her attitude, for she declared war on Germany to safeguard the independent existence of Poland in conformity with the terms of the Anglo-Polish alliance. Although Britain continued to insist upon her declared policy toward Poland, the subsequent march of events compelled her to recognize the fait accompli policy of Soviet Russia. Such a recognition glaringly exposed the chameleon-like character of Britain.

Turns Down Proposal

When Moscow informed London to leave off intervening in Soviet-Polish affairs, the latter immediately made the refugee Polish administration its political mouthpiece against the former. Being assured of the backing of the British Government, the emigre set-up began manifesting a stronger attitude toward the Soviet Union, with the consequence that their mutual relations became so strained as to indicate a parting of the ways. At this juncture, the so-called "Katyn forest incident" was made public by the German authorities, and, as the emigre organization attached extreme significance to it, the Soviet Government in retaliation broke off diplomatic relations with it. Such a development provided the Kremlin with the privilege of not taking any notice of the views of either the emigre organization or of Britain pertaining to Poland. Hence, it found no difficulty in turning down the British proposal concerning the Soviet-Polish frontier demarcation, as well as the mediation proposition tendered by the American Government.

Having dispensed with her relations with the refugee Polish administration, the Soviet Union began taking such steps as would facilitate the organization of a separate Polish administrative set-up amenable to her way of doing things. That is why she gave active support to the formation of a Polish Committee of Liberation, which afterward was reconstituted as the Lublin Committee. Some time before the fall of Warsaw this committee was reorganized as the Provisional Government of Poland. The inauguration of the provisional regime on the soil of Poland not only minimized the political influence of the refugee administration in London, but forced Britain to acknowledge it as a fait accompli. This accounts for the fact why Britain at the Crimea Conference concurred with the Soviet scheme concerning independent Poland. It is certainly a mockery of fate that Britain, who more than twenty years ago had succeeded in forcing Soviet Russia to conclude a humiliating treaty at the Riga Peace Conference by supporting Poland and by taking advantage of the attack on Kiev by the Polish Army, has now been compelled to taste a similar humiliation at the hands of Soviet Russia at the Crimea "Big Three" Conference, no matter what Prime Minister Churchill has said in defence of his policy in his speech at the House of Commons opening the three-day debate on that conference.

Two Reasons Given

Two specific reasons can be advanced for Britain's submission to the Soviet Union on the Polish question: one, the absolute necessity of seeking the collapse of Germany by utilizing the total fighting power of the Red Army left her with no other alternative but to surrender the destiny of Poland to the mapmakers of the Kremlin; and two, she failed to gain the required support and sympathy of the United States in keeping up her declared policy toward Poland. The text of the "declaration of liberated Europe" adopted at the Crimea Conference devotes considerable attention to Poland. It says that, since a new situation has come about in Poland "as a result of her complete liberation by the Soviet Army," it has become necessary to establish a Polish Provisional Government by reorganizing the now-functioning one on a broader democratic basis with the inclusion of democratic leaders from within Poland and from abroad. When the proposed Provisional Government is formed by holding "free and unfettered elections," the now-functioning one will be dissolved and with the new one diplomatic relations will be opened by Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. This accord and the agreement on the fixation of the eastern frontier of Poland mentioned earlier signify the true potency of Moscow's diplomacy.

Inasmuch as the stage has been set for the construction of a Soviet pattern eastern European bloc, it is natural to assume that Britain will henceforward be up and about organizing as a counterweight a western European bloc, indication to which end was first given by Prime Minister Smuts of South Africa at his speech at the United Kingdom Branch of the Parliamentary Union. Concurrently, it can be conjectured that Britain from now on will exert her utmost to band together the various small nations of Europe as a means of raising a cordon sanitaire against Soviet Russia in the after-war period. Her present maneuvers in France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy and Greece are directed toward preventing the Communist influence from spreading in these countries. Put in another form, Britain is taking assiduous steps to solidify her contacts and collaboration with these countries motivated by the desire of checking the extension of Soviet influence. However, the recent Cabinet changes in Belgium and the Netherlands, the short-lived civil war in Greece, the unstable position of the Bonomi Ministry and the activities of the Communist elements in France and Rumania are evidence enough of the magnitude of the difficulty Britain is facing to clear the way for the promotion of her "stop Moscow" policy.

Prime Minister Smuts' suggestion that the balance of power to be established in the postwar world should not be disturbed by a combination of any two of the three nations of Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union in its ultimate effect amounts to a scheme of making the Soviet Union lend her assistance to the propagation of an Anglo-American world mastery. One can, therefore, understand why London and Washington are persistently advocating the need of close collaboration among the United Nations, that is, among Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union. The realistic leaders of the Kremlin, who are well aware of the unsaid part of the postwar intention of the Anglo-American nations, have already executed appropriate measures and also are formulating new ones with a view to spiking any probable Anglo-American world supremacy.

The communique released at the conclusion of the Crimea Conference gives one the impression that, while the three contracting parties came to a binding understanding on the prosecution of war against Germany, they left open the question of their post-bellum activities in Europe in order to take the fullest advantage of situations that may arise after the termination of the continental hostilities. The declaration that Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union will jointly assist the "liberated" States of Europe to establish democratic administrations can be interpreted in any number of ways. For instance, the joint assistance may mean the Anglo-American recognition of a settled state of things developed through the efforts of the Soviet Union and vice versa. Because of this fundamental implication, it is believed that the Soviet Union will resist and, if possible, will minimize the cropping up of the Anglo-American pattern of administrations in Europe. On the other hand, as the clash of interests between Britain and the Soviet Union is rapidly emerging on the surface, interesting developments affecting both countries may be expected in the future.

THE KOREAN EXPEDITION

Historical Basis of East Asia's Construction

By IKUJIRO WATANABE

Ever since the time of Emperor Sujin, who reigned over the Japanese Empire for 99 years beginning B.C.29, the efforts of the Japanese people have been consistently concentrated on the settlement of the problem of Japan's continental development. It still remains unsettled at the present when the efforts of the nation are being turned to the construction of Greater East Asia.

The invasion of the Chinese coast by "Wako" (Japanese pirates) during the Ashikawa Shogunate (1392-1573) Japan's South Seas development in trade and colonization in the Turbulent Age (1467-1590) may all be taken as stages, some successful, some not, in the problem of Japan's continental development.

The expedition to Korea, proposed at the beginning of the Meiji Era, is one such attempt. This question dates back to the time when Japan and China got into trouble over the control of Chosen.

In 1663, the Emperor Tenchi abandoning Japan's continental policy formulated during the reign of Emperor Sujin, devoted his efforts to the adjustment and unification of internal affairs. The Emperor formed a policy to promote the culture and morals of the Japanese people by means of foreign civilization. This change in the country's national policy resulted in the abandoning of Japan's political and military relations with Chosen.

Japan followed this national policy of Emperor Tenchi, unchanged, for over 1,200 years. However, this confinement in the narrow island country was a little too cramping for an expending nation like the Japanese, and so, toward the end of the Turbulent Age, many Japanese traders found their way to Luzon, Java, Thailand, South China and other southern areas. It was around that time that Hideyoshi Toyotomi led his expeditionary forces to Chosen, with the intention of proceeding even into the interior of China. The expansion of the Japanese people, however, was again interrupted by the national isolation imposed by the Tokugawa shogunate. This was the embodiment of a retiring principle in its extremity.

It is, therefore, quite natural that a fundamental revision in Japan's foreign policy was looked forward to at the time of the Meiji Restoration. Nobuhiro Sato a scholar and patriot who hailed from Dewa Province toward the end of the Tokugawa shogunate, wrote in 1823 his celebrated treatise on Japan's continental policy, entitled the "Kondo Hisaku," or, the "Secret of Japan's Continental Policy" wherein he urged the necessity of Japan's development on the continent. Nobuhiro's continental policy for Japan, though more academic than practical, is nevertheless, worth reading as the protest of a Japanese citizen highly provoked by the retrogressive policy of the Shogunate.

Many people in Japan of those days advocated the adoption of a positive continental policy. They said that the country could no longer follow a negative and weak foreign policy with the western powers quickly extending their influence to all parts of the Orient. The only way to prevent Japan's downfall due to the eastern invasion of the foreign powers, they urged, was to secure a footing in Chosen, and proceed to Manchuria and farther into the interior of the Maritime Province, and there take necessary measures to protect Japan's national interest against an invasion from Russia. Others urged that Japan shou capture Formosa, and then defend Asia against the invasion of Britain and France. In doing so, they said, Japan must secure the cooperation of China. Among these expansionists of Japan were Shoin Yoshida, Jiro Hirano, Sanai Hashimoto and others.

After the Meiji Restoration, the leading expansionists of Japan were represented, by Takayoshi Kido, Takamori Saigo and Taneomi Soejima.

(To Be Continued)

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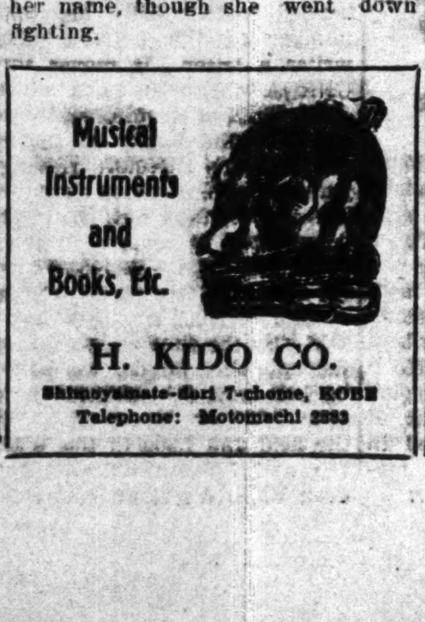

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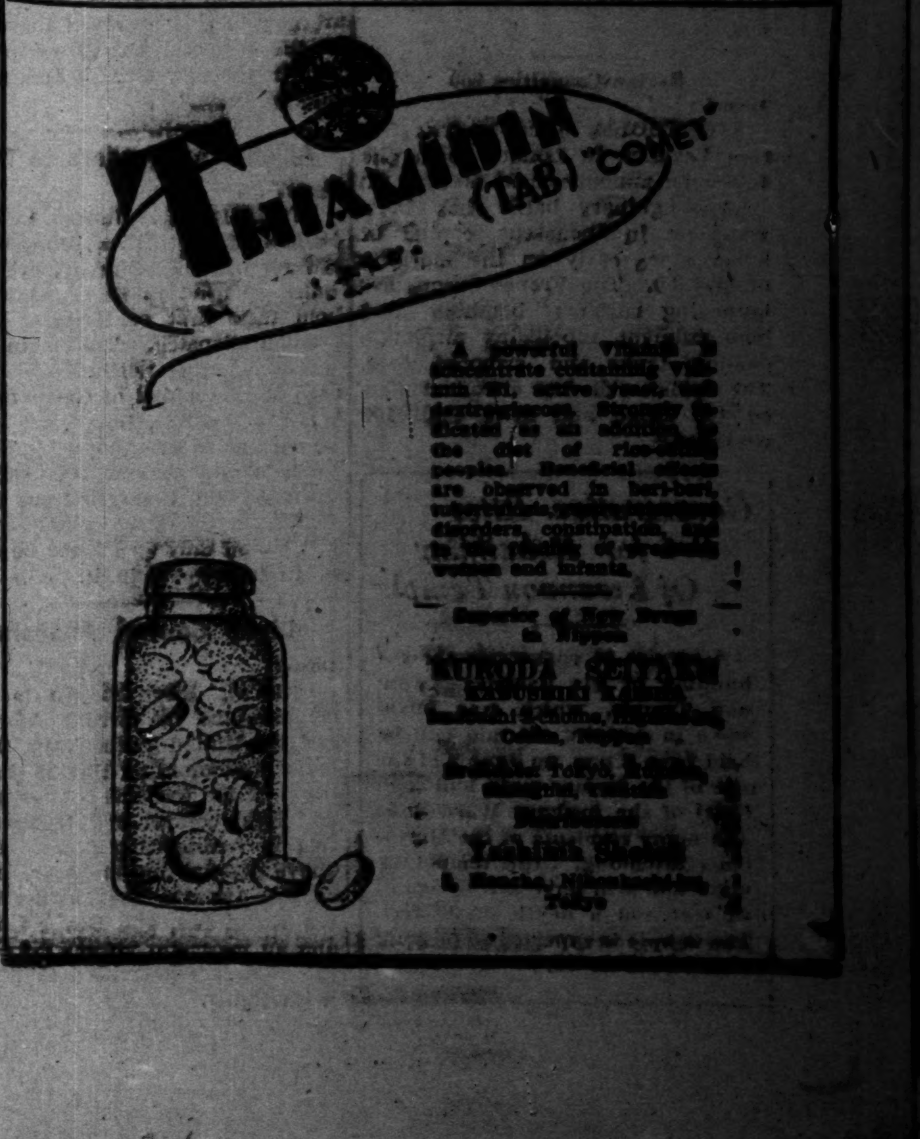

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